THERE'S ALWAY

ONE SIDE TO

Why Ireland? .....

Interpreting the Past .....
Plantation of Ulster .....
Event Spotlight! Kilkenny Castle .....
The Great Hunger.....
Easter Rising .....
Event Spotlight! Titanic Experience.....
Battle of the Bogside .....
Deployment of British troops .....
Bloody Sunday .....
Hunger Strikes .....
IRA Ceasefire .....
Good Friday Agreement .....
Personal Responses .....
About Us! .....

Table of Contents

Wh

The conflict in Ireland that we focused on
ended with the Good Friday Agreement in
As a class, our Performance Learning Prog
Belfast and Derry/Londonderry. We not o
scenery, we were there to learn about the
peace, Ireland's history is layered and com
In Canada we're learning about reconcilia
reconciliation that's happening and still n
shaped by the frontlines of conflict be res
that question, we also have our own lens
interpreted by those on different sides of
So how did we interpret Ireland's past and
Hopefully, by the end of it you will have
different stories being told on the top vs t
the way Nationalists tell it, and in the blu
those words mean!

The Giant’s Causeway is a great example of
it's time to move onto the more complicated
interpret it’s history, how deep it’s divides g
Viewpoints don’t disappear overnight; world
people who raised you, and your personal t
way you interpret the past ingrained into yo
reality ingrained into them, because of how

P.S., try to find
little Paddy

O’Doodle hiding throughout the book. He’s hidden 7 times. Look closely, you may have to zoom in!

Here is the Introduction to our project at the Giant’s Causeway, click the video to start and follow us on our journey!

Interpr

In this book, we will explore the idea of inte
the example of the Giant's Causeway, a gorg

Unionist:

Nationalist

The British government created a campai
over to Ireland's north, and strategically k
their own land in order to take control of
their political power in the world, and us
practice their colonization skills. In doing
within the country that still exists to this
and the British Irish people Without the

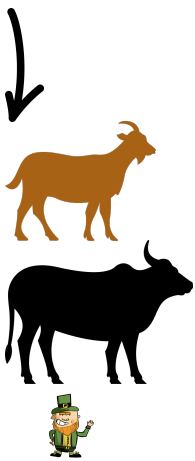
the conflict that has happened since then

Plantation

(1609-16

The plantation of Ulster was something th
order to civilize the Gaelic people who liv
government simply couldn't let people wh
be in charge of such a large piece of land!
towards the eventual creation of Northern
foundation for Britain to have more powe
was a triumph of the United Kingdom’s st
the country's power.

Tap on this to hear about Irish colonization from Owen, who works at The Museum of Free Derry



Footage taken at the Ulster Museum in Belfast

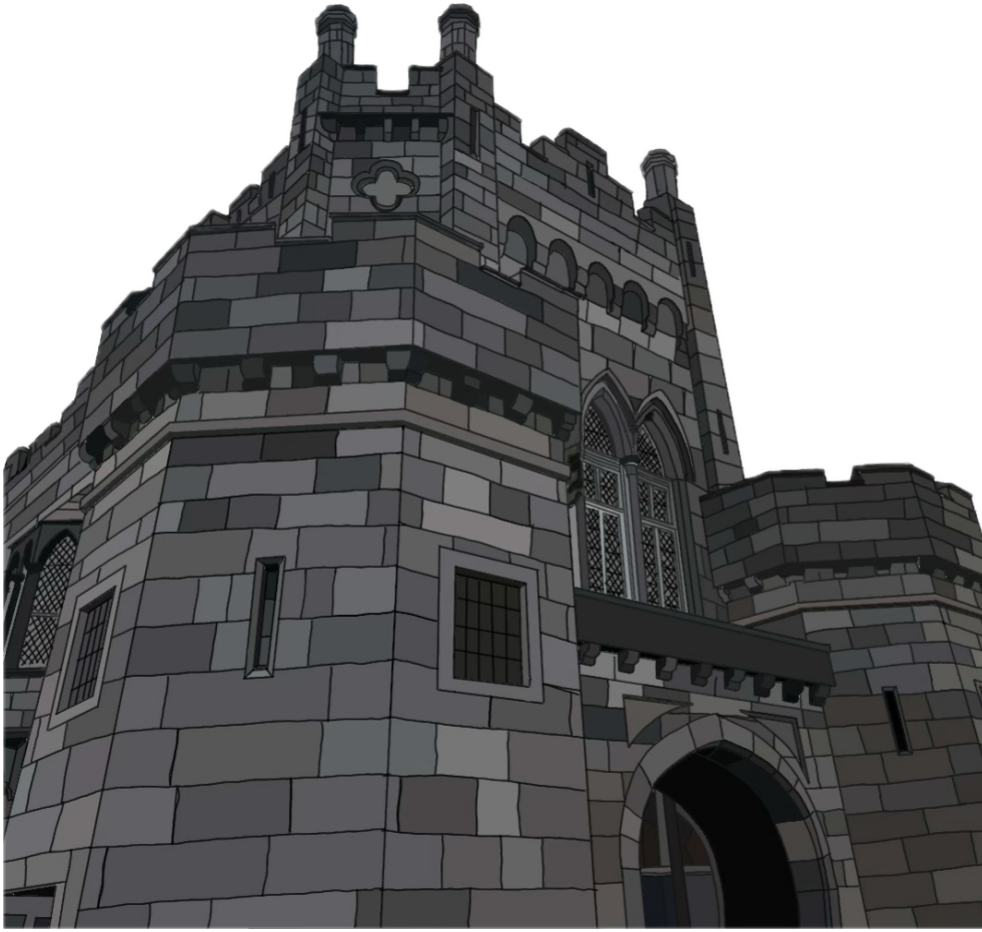
Event Spotlight

Kilkenny Castle

Kilkenny Castle was built in the 13th cent
after the Norman invasion of Ireland. It w
originally created to protect the invaders
Irish people who lived in the rest of the c
didn't take kindly to being invaded.

In the 14th century, ownership of the cas
transferred to the increasingly powerful B
who held control of the castle until mode
The Butlers were involved in the War of t
the 15th century, and throughout the 16t
they dealt with civil war and royal intrigu
rising from Earls to Dukes. In the 18th ce
castle began its transformation into a stat
the Butler's, rather than a stronghold. Ov
few hundred years, the castle remained u
ownership. In 1967, James Norman Arthu

sold the castle to a restoration committee
turn restored the now-abandoned and dec
castle into a modern tourist attraction.
So how did this castle, which was once a
Norman oppression, become a pride to th
Kilkenny? Throughout the passage of time
was a change in the role of Kilkenny castl
the city. People forgot about the oppressi
was originally used for, and have turned i
tourist attraction that is the pride of the c



The Great

(1845

The great famine or the great hunger, as I
often refer to it, was a period in Irish hist
to 1852 when the potato crop suffered a h
time, potatoes were the main source of fo

people ate.

SHOPPING
CENTRE
MACDONAGH
JUNCTION

The Great

(1845

The reason that this period of time is rem
Ireland, is that this famine was avoidable
to feed everyone, but that food was being
by Irish people as the Great Hunger, not t
male ate an average of 13 potatoes a day.
represented a large percentage of the pop
of their weakened immune systems. Beco
food but were overcrowd.

Nationalis

The 6 days between April 24th and 26th i
Easter Rising, a courageous attempt to to
in Ireland. The martyrs looked to develop
means necessary, including seizing contro
Dublin. After the unsuccessful rising, 16 l
government, an era-defining moment that
country.

Unionist:

From April 24-29, 1916, a violent, unnece
British rule in Ireland took place. The reb
Republic through the attack, but ended in
Pearse. 126 UK forces did in the course of
more were wounded. After all, the traitor
and caused even more conflict than it had

Easter R

(1916)

JIM
LARKIN
Carolan

VOTES
FOR
WOMEN
HOME
RULE
BILL
HOME RULE
IS
ROME
RULE

Event Spotlight
Titanic Experienc

The Titanic is a major part of Belfast's his
the culmination of work from many of the
industries during Belfast's time as a shipb
The Titanic was designed and built by Ha
Wolff from 1907 to 1912. The Titanic was
remarkable achievement in engineering a
helping solidify Belfast's identity as a larg
shipbuilding city. When the time came to
Titanic, over 100,000 people gathered to
showcasing how much pride the city had
project. Today, places like the Titanic Qua
city and the Titanic Belfast Museum conti
highlight the legacy of the incredible ship
it's tragic sinking in 1912, where 1,512 pe
their lives.

While visiting the Titanic Quarter, it beca
us how a city can remember something as

greatest triumph and its greatest tragedy. the Titanic is still spoken about with a str pride, despite it's story ending in unfortu and loss of over 1,000 lives as the result c surrounding the ship.

We also noticed that less attention is give from lower-class passengers. In a divided as Belfast, this can lead to different interp arising, with some viewing the Titanic as Irish pride and identity, while others ques stories might be missing from history.

Titanic Museum in Belfast

The Battle of the Bogside was an act of re

for Derry's Bogside residents. For years th
unfairly by government systems and the p
a breaking point, and citizens couldn't tak
They came together to protect their home
didn't see as trying to start conflict.

The Battle of the Bogside in Londenderry
Ulster paramilitary forces, were there to r
resistance, namely rocks and bricks being
anger, and created instability for all of No
order to protect the wider community. Mu
while leaving out the impact on unionist

Battle of the

(August 1

Unionist:

Nationalist:

Ulster museum

Battle of t

1969

View of the Bogside in Derry/Londonderry

Peace mural - the different coloured squares representing how not one person is the same

What happened was as a fight for rights.
started as a march down Harvey Street ar
quickly escalated to a full riot. The mural
Bogside represent the real experiences, tr
and what it felt like growing up surround
anger and violence. The artwork means a
the people and shows how the community
hard on restoring and reconciling togethe

Tap below to learn about the significance of the photo (to the right) from the Ulster Museum guide, Angela's

Was there a noticeable divide growing up in Belfast? Hear from from Angela from the museum, and Paul from the Derry/Londonderry tour

An exhibit at the Ulster museum showing scenes from the battle of th
Bogside

In response to the senseless riots of Augus
Northern Ireland requested the deployme
Operation Banner, British troops put boots
deployment in history, spanning almost 3
Republican Army, a guerrilla army respon
gradually simmered down, before it was a
proved to be successful, preventing a civi
possible. Although the troops were unable

to their unusual and needlessly violent m

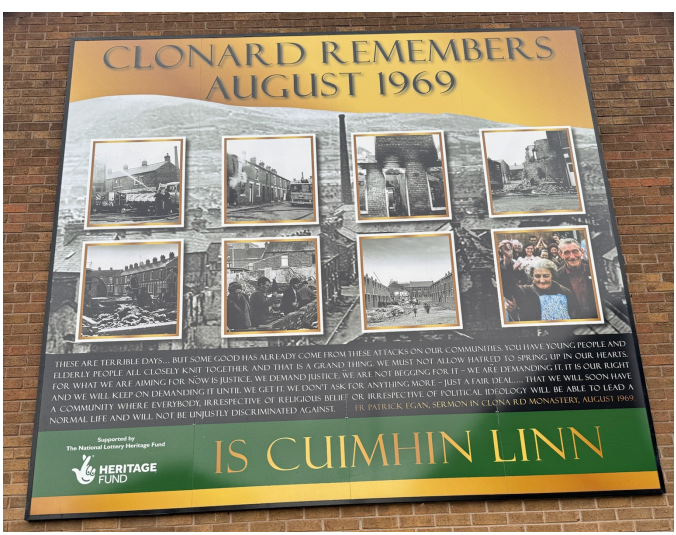
Nationa

After the riots in August 1969, the British
Nationalists by use of manpower and brut
soldiers arrived on the 14th of August, 19
innocent people who were fighting for the
continued their oppression of the Irish un

the Irish were tougher than they had thou

Deployment o

(Augu


CLONARD REMEMBERS
AUGUST 1969
THESE ARE TERRIBLE DAYS... BUT SOME GOOD HAS ALREADY COME FROM THESE ATTACKS ON OUR COMMUNITIES. YOU HAVE YOUNG PEOPLE AND ELDERLY PEOPLE ALL CLOSELY KNIT TOGETHER, AND THAT IS A GRAND THING. WE MUST NOT ALLOW HATRED TO SPRING UP IN OUR HEARTS. FOR WHAT WE ARE AIMING FOR NOW IS JUSTICE. WE DEMAND JUSTICE. WE ARE NOT BEGGING FOR IT – WE ARE DEMANDING IT. IT IS OUR RIGHT AND WE WILL KEEP ON DEMANDING IT UNTIL WE GET IT. WE DON'T ASK FOR ANYTHING MORE – JUST A FAIR DEAL... THAT WE WILL SOON HAVE A COMMUNITY WHERE EVERYBODY, IRRESPECTIVE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF OR IRRESPECTIVE OF POLITICAL IDEOLOGY, WILL BE ABLE TO LEAD A NORMAL LIFE AND WILL NOT BE UNJUSTLY DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.
FR PATRICK EGAN, SERMON IN CLONA P.D. MONASTERY, AUGUST 1969
Supported by
The National Lottery Heritage Fund
HERITAGE FUND
IS CUIMHIN LINN

A plaque remembering the deployment of british troops and the way it united communities to stand together

Un

Bloody Su

(1972)

During a peaceful civil rights protest in Derry, British soldiers made the uncalled for and unjustifiable decision to shoot 26 unarmed civilians, killing 14 people.

“We’re telling the truth, we’re not telling any lies y’know?” -PAUL DOHERTY (Bogside History Tours owner and son of one of the victims of Bloody Sunday). Hear his story by clicking on the audio symbol above.

The iconic white handkerchief used as a sign of meaning no harm during Bloody Sunday by Bishop Daly who you can holding in the mural to the left. (Photo taken by Neko at the Museum of free Derry)

All protests had been banned, this include
Bloody Sunday. The police were within th
and protect themselves once violence beg
themselves against nail bombers and gunn
further escalated by the murder of two po
the protest. The fact any violence took pla
who organized the protest, and if the prot
need for violence would have arisen.

Mural in Shankill, Belfast

Bloody

This protest took place in the Bogside of Derry. In 2010, it had been determined that the soldiers had fired without justification or any sort of reason. This incident led to a large rise in recruitment

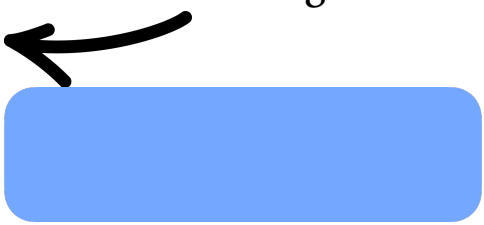
for the IRA, and an escalation in resistance.

Billy McVeigh, who was there for Bloody Sunday and the Battle of th
been made of him (see right) quite often to tell people about his expe

A mural memorializing the victims of Bloody Sunday, plus a cameo from group member Nikan (green jacket)

Bloody Sunday is one of the only events that is seen similarly by Unionists and loyalists in the aftermath. It was so clearly an inexcusable tragedy that in 2010, the Prime Minister of the UK issued an apology for Bloody Sunday acknowledging that it was wrong. This shows that there's hope for Ireland to agree on how they should tell their story.

Play this video to see PM David Cameron's apology for Bloody Sunday and the reaction of the crowd in the Bog side.

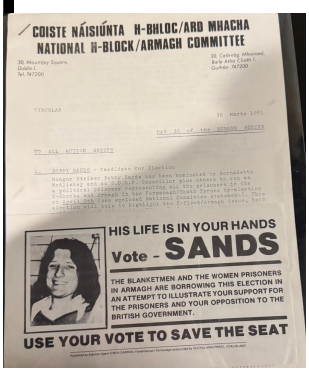


Listen to the above audio for more context.

The prisoners on hunger strike are cri
gain sympathy and pressure the Britis
demands, insisting that “crime is crim
Gaol, where the focus is on the prison

Hunger S

(1981


COISTE NÁISIÚNTA H-BHLOC/ARD MHACHA
NATIONAL H-BLOCK/ARMAGH COMMITTEE

HIS LIFE IS IN YOUR HANDS

Vote - SANDS

THE BLANKETMEN AND THE WOMEN PRISONERS IN ARMAGH ARE BORROWING THIS ELECTION IN AN ATTEMPT TO ILLUSTRATE YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE PRISONERS AND YOUR OPPOSITION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

USE YOUR VOTE TO SAVE THE SEAT

This is a news article with a advertisement to vote Bobby Sands into the UK Parliament.

EVERYONE REPUBLICAN OR OTHERWISE HAS THEIR OWN PARTICULAR ROLE TO PLAY
... OUR REVENGE WILL BE THE LAUGHTER OF OUR CHILDREN
Bobby Sands MP
POET, GAEILGEOIR, REVOLUTIONARY, IRA VOLUNTEER.

The Mural made in dedication to Bobby Sands

The 1981 hunger strikes were a powe
Prisoners like Bobby Sands are viewe
be criminalized, and instead sacrifice

refusing to eat until they weren't treat
participated and after the 53 days of t
including Sands. The Bobby Sands mu
immortalized by his election as a men

Nationalist:

A recreation of a cell dirtied by the prisoners.

Nati

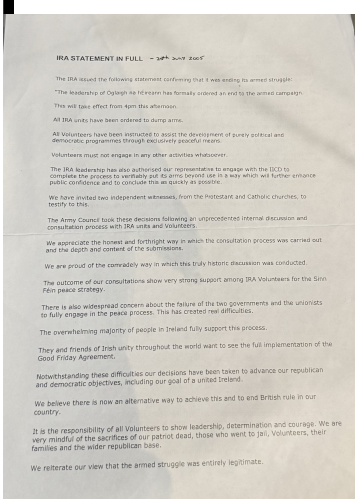
The 1994 IRA ceasefire was a major e
conflict was paused in order to initiat
from both sides in order to be able to
Irish government, and Sinn Féin. It wa
approaching it in a different way.

Unionist:

The 1994 IRA ceasefire was a suspicio
act, because it was more of a suspensi
real end to violence. When attacks res
confirmed that the doubt was justified
going to be hard to obtain.

IRA Ceas

(1994)



IRA STATEMENT IN FULL – 28th July 2005

"The IRA issued the following statement confirming that it was ending its armed struggle:

"The leadership of Oglaigh na hEireann has formally ordered an end to the armed campaign.

This will take effect from 4pm this afternoon.

All IRA units have been ordered to dump arms.

All Volunteers have been instructed to assist the development of purely political and democratic programmes through exclusively peaceful means.

Volunteers must not engage in any other activities whatsoever.

The IRA leadership has also authorised our representative to engage with the IICD to complete the process to verifiably put ALL arms beyond use in a way which will further enhance public confidence and to conclude this as quickly as possible.

We have invited two independent witnesses, from the Protestant and Catholic churches, to testify to this.

The Army Council took these decisions following an unprecedented internal discussion and consultation process with IRA units and Volunteers.

We appreciate the honest and forthright way in which the consultation process was carried out and the depth and content of the submissions.

We are proud of the comradely way in which this truly historic discussion was conducted.

The outcome of our consultations show very strong support among IRA Volunteers for the Sinn Fein peace strategy.

There is also widespread concern about the failure of the two governments and the unionists to fully engage in the peace process. This has created real difficulties.

The overwhelming majority of people in Ireland fully support this process.

They and friends of Irish unity throughout the world want to see the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement.

Notwithstanding these difficulties our decisions have been taken to advance our republican and democratic objectives, including our goal of a united Ireland.

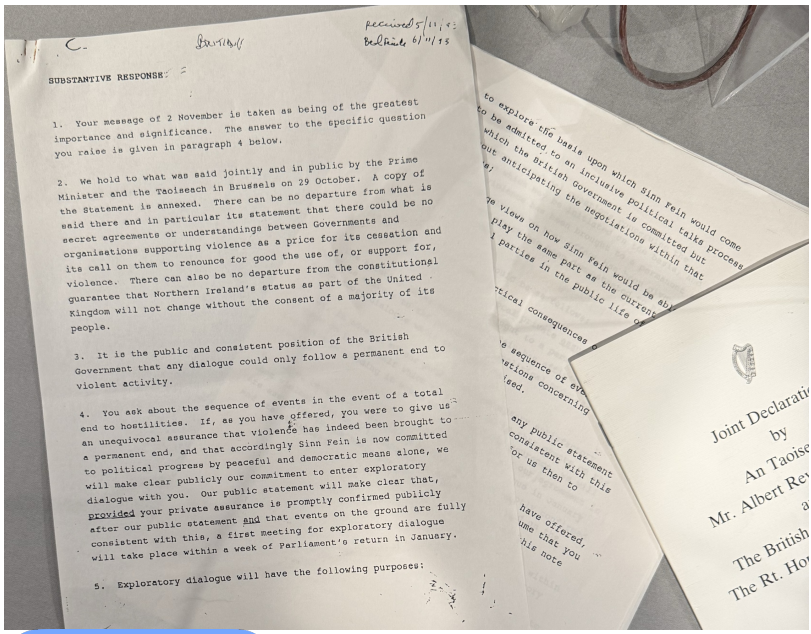
We believe there is now an alternative way to achieve this and to end British rule in our country.

It is the responsibility of all Volunteers to show leadership, determination and courage. We are very mindful of the sacrifices of our patriot dead, those who went to jail, Volunteers, their families and the wider republican base.

We reiterate our view that the armed struggle was entirely legitimate.

A photo of the IRA's letter confirming the

ceasefire from the Peacemakers Museum


SUBSTANTIVE RESPONSE:
1. Your message of 2 November is taken as being of the greatest importance and significance. The answer to the specific question you raise is given in paragraph 4 below.
2. We hold to what was said jointly and in public by the Prime Minister and the Taoiseach in Brussels on 29 October. A copy of the Statement is annexed. There can be no departure from what is said there and in particular its statement that there could be no secret agreements or understandings between Governments and organisations supporting violence as a price for its cessation and its call on them to renounce for good the use of, or support for, violence. There can also be no departure from the constitutional guarantee that Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom will not change without the consent of a majority of its people.
3. It is the public and consistent position of the British Government that any dialogue could only follow a permanent end to violent activity.
4. You ask about the sequence of events in the event of a total end to hostilities. If, as you have offered, you were to give us an unequivocal assurance that violence has indeed been brought to a permanent end, and that accordingly Sinn Fein is now committed to political progress by peaceful and democratic means alone, we will make clear publicly our commitment to enter exploratory dialogue with you. Our public statement will make clear that, provided your private assurance is promptly confirmed publicly after our public statement and that events on the ground are fully consistent with this, a first meeting for exploratory dialogue will take place within a week of Parliament's return in January.
5. Exploratory dialogue will have the following purposes:
Joint Declarati
by
An Taoise
Mr. Albert Rey
The British
The Rt. Ho

This letter is the response to the one above

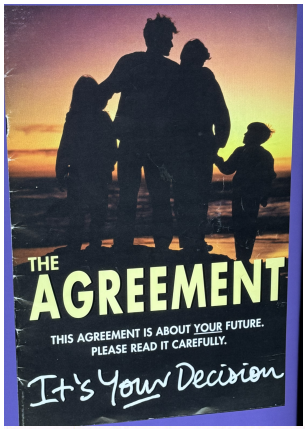
On April 10th, 1998, the controversial Go
The Troubles. The deal saw some power s
objective of peace has been met, the Unio
the release of those responsible for the de
Overall, the Good Friday agreement was v

Good Friday

(199

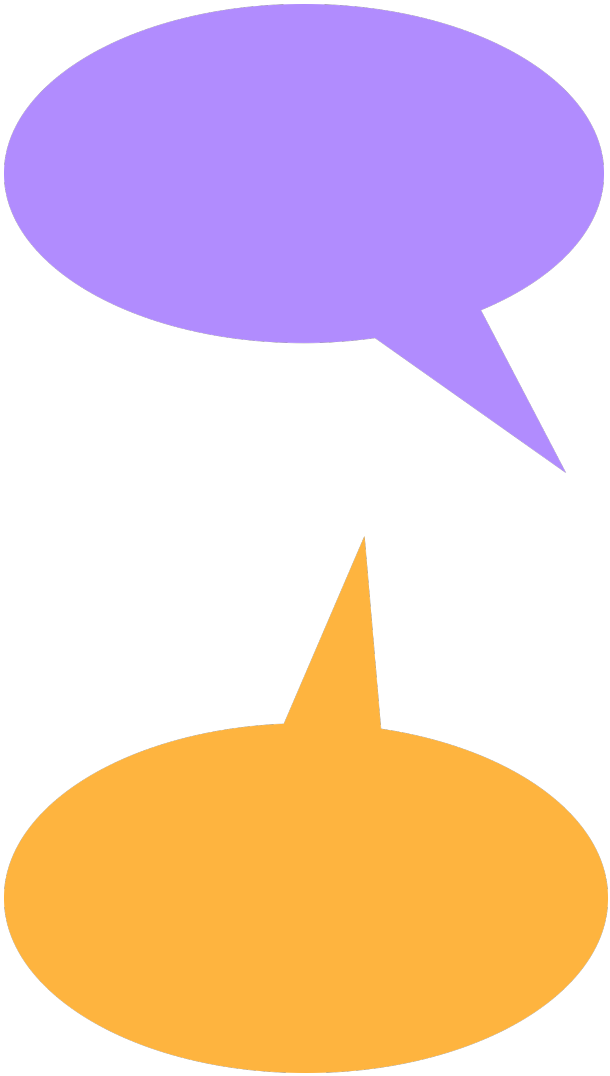
Nati

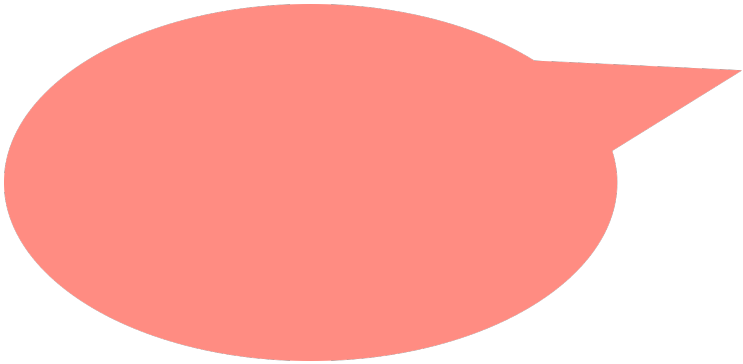
The Good Friday Agreement of 1998 was
horrors in Northern Ireland. The National
that those who had died were fighting for
Nationalists, and the right for Northern Ir
A united Ireland seems potentially not so
the peace-restoring Good Friday Agreeme



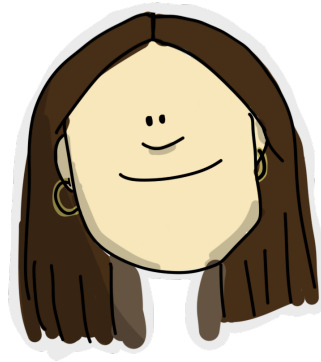
The official Agreement: Source

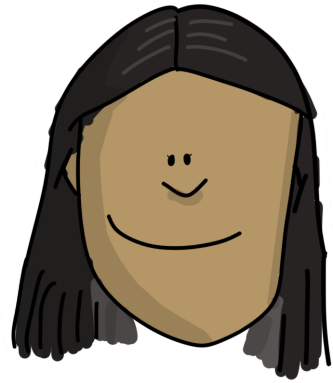
How can identities
by the frontlines of
be reshaped thr
reconciliatio





James





s There a Right or W
H

Interview with Nevis, the owner and main tour gu

A

This book was created by Neko, Ailie, Nik
We created this book using the learning w
2026. As students of PLP, we strive to cre
such as this trip. You can learn more abou
Neko, Ailie, James, Aiya, and Nikan